

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## INFORMATION REPORT

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25X1X

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(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

This report contains information of Soviet troops and supply installations in the Kiev Military District.

25X1A

CONFIDENTIAL

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25X1A

-2-

Soviet Troops in the Kiev MD

25X1X

<u>Town</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Installation</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Kiev (N50-28, E30-20).	March and April 1951.	Tank activities .	Between the Dar- nitsa railroad station and the Kiev-Gomel high- way, on an east- bound road lead- ing into a woods.	Prior to 22 April 1951, single trucks, truck columns, and tanks were observed on this road north of Darnitsa almost daily. For instance, four tanks left the woods at short in- tervals daily and proceeded in a northern direction. In the course of the afternoon, they re- turned in the direc- tion of the woods. The tanks were about seven meters long and were equipped with tracks 3 to 3.5 meters wide. They had six bogie wheels and three track-supporting roll- ers as well as one idler and one drive wheel supporting a very wide plate track. The nose of the tank was three-edged, the sides of the hull rounded off.	The PWs believed that billets of a tank unit were in the woods north of Darnitsa.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

-3-

The turret was turtle-shaped and was set up on the forward half of the hull. No information on the gun was available. The rear portion of the turret mounted a noticeably large AA machine gun. The muzzle of a machine gun was identified in the upper section of the nose.

1947 to  
April 1950.

1. AAA position.

In the open terrain east of the Dnepr River, about 500 meters northeast of the southern railroad bridge.

While riding past the installation in April 1950, source observed an AAA position consisting of four emplacements. An unidentified number of the guns was covered with canvas. The barrels were elevated almost vertically. They were estimated to be 80 to 90 mm. The position was constantly manned by an unidentified number of soldiers who were bivouacked in two large pointed tents near the guns.

An area, about 400 meters square, enclosed by several fences and including a wooden hut, was located about 600 meters north of this AAA position. According to Soviet civilians, the area served as an ammunition depot. It was guarded by sentries carrying rifles.

2. AAA position.

West of the Dnepr River, southwest of the citadel.

In February 1950, source observed an AAA position of three excavated emplacements. A gun of

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

-4-

25X1X

August to  
20 October  
1950.

AAA positions.

north of the  
Kiev-Darnitsa  
road.

80 to 90-mm was seen  
in each emplacement.

On the eastern  
bank of the  
Dnepr River, north  
and south of the  
new Kiev-  
Darnitsa road.

Up to October 1950,  
AAA battery of four  
guns to the north, and  
one to the south, of the  
concrete road. The guns  
were estimated to be 80  
to 90 mm and had a con-  
crete base. The AAA  
unit was located in a  
barracks, about two km  
northeast of the positions,  
on a north-south road. Two  
towers about 20 meters  
high and connected by two  
antenna wires were set up  
west of the barracks. at  
an interval of about 50  
meters. The lead-in wires  
of the antenna ended in a  
small hut.

While going to Borispol  
(N50-21, E30-57) in mid-  
1950, source saw another  
AAA battery near the  
Borispol airfield.

25X1A

25X1X

25X1X

1948 to  
April  
1950.

1. AAA positions.

On both sides of  
the Dnepr River,  
near the railroad  
bridge and the  
vehicle bridge  
located farthest  
to the south.

Up to April 1950, source  
emplacements north and  
south of the road to Darnitsa  
and several hundred meters  
west of the river, opposite  
the other battery. The  
guns were estimated to be  
70 to 90 mm. No billets  
were seen. Several search-  
light positions were also  
located on both banks. The  
diameter of the searchlights  
was about 120 to 150  
cm. A record firing of the

25X1X

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

-5-

25X1A

AAA units was held in February 1950. Searchlight practices with aircraft involved were also observed at night. Between February and April 1950, source frequently saw 20 to 25 heavy AA guns towed by prime movers near the batteries on the eastern bank of the Dnepr River. The guns were operated by civilian workers. Judged by their appearance, the prime movers were also supplied by civil agencies.

2. Barracks, multi-story brick buildings, about 100 meters long with fresco paintings and ornaments on the outer walls and enclosed by a brick wall, two meters high. In the southwestern sector south of all barracks installations, on the west side of the road to Volinskiy airfield.

When PW labor was organized before March 1950, the installation was referred to as a Kadetskiy Shkola. The school was believed to be occupied by more than 1,000 officers of various ranks. They wore black uniforms with red epaulets and tank insignia. The top section of their epaulets mounted a cross stripe of blue, green, yellow, or violet color. The trainees were frequently observed holding review rehearsals, marching out of the billets and leaving the installation on trucks for field exercises. The only weapons observed were small arms seen at the review rehearsals.

CONFIDENTIAL

-6-

3. Barracks installation of four four- or five-story brick buildings, about 120 meters long and covered with sheet metal roofs, 1 cruciform building, and, south of the latter, two buildings of the same construction and other unidentified structures as well as one tank monument.

At the western exit of the city, about 1,500 meters northeast of the Svatoshino freight station, on the south side of Brest-Litovsk Shosse.

Up to March 1950, the barracks installation quartered a tank unit organized into four sub-units. The men wore black uniforms with tank insignia on their epauletts. The entire unit was frequently observed, from PW Camp No. 7062/4, marching to the training ground northwest of the city. The tanks of the leaders of the four sub-units mounted red-bordered flags, 25 cm square, with the Soviet star; the upper section of the flags consisted of a stripe, about 10 cm wide, of blue, yellow, green, or violet color. Up to February 1950, two of the abovementioned units were equipped with T-34 tanks and the rest with tanks of another model. In March, the unit which had a flag with a violet stripe was re-equipped with tanks of another model, which had six minor bogie wheels and a flat, turtle-shaped turret.

CONFIDENTIAL

-7-

4. Tank storage area.

On the northwestern perimeter of the city, on the west side of a large ravine extending from the north to the south.

In 1949, the area contained at least 200 pits, about 2 meters deep and 3 or 4 meters wide, in which tanks were stored. The unit which marched out of the area, accompanied by an unknown number of these tanks, rode, upon its return, back to the barracks installation described on trucks. Later, a crew of PW Camp No. 7062/4 constructed tank stalls of wood and concrete in this area.

5. Barracks installation of several brick buildings newly constructed after the war.

In the southwestern sector of the city, on the west side of the road leading to Volinskiy airfield, several hundred meters north of a tall building on the east side of the road.

On the assignment of the PW crews to the individual places of work, the barracks installation was referred to as a Militsiya Shkola. According to fellow PWs, the capacity of the installation was as high as 1,000 men, but was not yet fully utilized in 1949. The trainees were officer candidates of the militia; they wore black uniforms and green-bordered epaulets with two white stripes across their lower ends.

6. Military unit in a multi-storied new brick building

About 1,000 meters east of the Dnepr River, on

The building, which was constructed from mid-1949 to March 1950, was referred

-8-

with a street  
frontage of about  
200 meters.

the south side  
of the road  
leading from the  
new bridge in  
the direction of  
Darnitsa.

to as a ministry by  
the PWs. Two army sentries  
stood guard in front of  
the building. Whenever  
source rode past the  
structure, from 50 to 80  
passenger cars were parked  
in front of it. Once, the  
two sentries were seen  
presenting arms when a  
passenger car passed by.

June 1949  
to March  
1950.

Billets and train-  
ing ground.

East of the  
Dnepr River, north  
of the Gomel  
(N52-27, E31-00)  
road, starting  
about three km  
northeast of the  
vehicular bridge  
over the Dnepr  
River.

The training ground, which  
consisted of pine woods,  
swamps, and ponds, ex-  
tended over ten km in a  
northeastern direction.  
It was generally referred  
to as the Brovary by the  
PWs.

a. The western section of  
the training ground in-  
cluded an area where  
exercises of combined  
arms were frequently  
observed. Motorized  
artillery units with  
guns of various cali-  
bers, all towed by  
prime movers, engineer  
units with pontoons  
loaded on motor vehicles,  
and motorized AT units  
with 37-mm guns and  
crews riding on trucks,  
were seen during these



CONFIDENTIAL

25X1A

-9-

exercises. The letter T was painted on the windshields of all vehicles.

- b. A settlement of three-story brick buildings, housing officers' families, was located on the eastern edge of the training ground described in paragraph a.
- c. Farther to the northeast, the roofs of barracks were seen projecting over the treetops in a woods. During the entire time of observation, a great many soldiers of various arms were observed at the entrance to this woods and on the road. A regular German field officer, interned in the PW camp, who had made the same observations, believed that a division was located in the entire area. A review rehearsal was held in late March 1950. It was directed by a general referred to as a division commander in the PW camp.

CONFIDENTIAL

-10-

25X1X

December  
1949 to  
March 1950.

Billets of four  
very long huts;  
enclosed by a wire  
fence.

South of the  
Novaya Darnitsa  
freight station.

The billets were occupied  
by an infantry unit of  
about 1,000 very young  
soldiers wearing red-  
bordered epaulets with  
crossed-rifle insignia.  
No weapons other than  
rifles and machine guns  
were observed. The men  
were seen undergoing in-  
fantry training on the  
drill ground southwest  
of the area.

1948 to  
June 1949.

Barracks instal-  
lation of one six-  
story building,  
about 30 meters  
long, and one  
small shed.

About 1,200  
meters southwest  
of the main rail-  
road station, on  
the west side of  
the road leading  
to Volinskiy air-  
field.

Up to June 1949, the in-  
stallation was occupied  
by a traffic police unit  
of about 200 men. They  
wore black uniforms and  
violet-bordered black  
epaulets. Their average  
age was estimated at 28  
years. A lieutenant  
colonel was the command-  
ing officer; five junior  
officers were observed.  
The unit was equipped  
with solo and sidecar  
motorcycles. When march-  
ing out of the installation,  
the men carried rifles and  
submachine guns.

A large multi-story  
building was under con-  
struction on a site  
about 500 meters south  
of this barracks in-  
stallation. According  
to follow-up reports  
there, the building  
was to quarter a police  
school.

25X1X

Up to May  
1949.

1. Barracks instal-  
lation of one, large,  
three-story, brick

In the south-  
eastern sector  
of the city,

The barracks installation  
was referred to as a  
tank barracks by the

An MVD barracks of one  
long building situated  
in a park was located

-11-

building, about 200 meters long, amidst parklike gardens, and small wooden buildings; enclosed by a fir hedge, 2 meters high; and including a small SP gun supported by a concrete base set up in front of the main entrance on the northwest side.

about 1,000 meters southwest of the citadel, north of the new superhighway leading from the Dnepr Bridge to the so-called Stalin Bridge, 2,500 meters southeast of the main railroad station.

population. Several colonels appeared to be the ranking officers. They wore two, red-bordered, black patches mounting tank insignia on the cuffs of their blouses, and epaulets which also mounted tank insignia. The unit was estimated at 500 men. The men seemed to be fully trained. In the morning, the unit, which had not more than 35 SP guns, was frequently seen marching out to the training ground south of the city, east of the Vasilkovo (N50-11, E30-18) road. The armored vehicles included an unidentified number of tank chassis. An unidentified number of the SP guns was also stored southwest of the city, on a road to Volinskiy airfield. The area included large, open sheds set up as late as 1947. The guns were pulled under these roofs from both sides. The number of the guns stored there was not identified; the capacity of the area was estimated at more than 200 vehicles. The chassis of

near this barracks installation.

-12-

the SP guns mounted six bogie wheels, three track-supporting rollers, and metal plate tracks, about 60 cm wide. The track width was about three meters (sic), and about six meters long. The rigid superstructure was forward of the middle of the chassis and had no commander's cupola. The gun, larger than 100-mm, projected far beyond the nose and had a roll-shaped muzzle-brake. Two machine guns were installed on either side of the gun barrel. Several SP guns mounted antennae set up on the right forward section of the superstructure. The SP gun was driven by a diesel engine.

2. Armored train.

About 2,500 meters south of the southern railroad bridge over the Dnepr River, on the western bank of the river.

According to fellow PWs, an armored train was on a siding in a roundhouse up to May 1949.

1948 to  
April 1949.

Barracks installation of several brick buildings with an antenna tower, five or six

On the western perimeter of the city, northeast of the military freight station.

Up to April 1949, the barracks were occupied by a tank unit of undetermined size. Once, the unit was observed marching out of

-13-

meters high, set up on the roof of one building; enclosed by a high brick wall.

the installation accompanied by at least 50 T-34 tanks bearing white circles enclosing a lightning insignia, on both sides of the turret. Combined exercises of small tank units and infantrymen were frequently held on the training ground between the barracks and the PW camp. During these exercises, the seizure of a trench system was practiced again and again by the troops, with the infantrymen riding on the rearward tanks. Having dismounted from the tanks, forming a semicircle, the infantrymen began to assault the trench system. Subsequently, the tanks rolled over the trenches.

25X1X  
Dnepropetrovsk  
(N48-27,  
E34-59).

February  
1950.

1. Barracks installation of one, four-story brick building, about 200 meters long, with a flat, sheet metal roof, bordering on a parking lot to the east.

In the southern sector of the city, on the east side of a street with a streetcar route leading from the railroad station to the automobile factory, south of a prison.

In February 1950, the installation was occupied by an AAA unit estimated at one battalion. About 15 AA guns of 70 to 80 mm caliber without muzzle brakes were on the parking lot. Approximately the same number of trucks were stored nearby.

-14-

2. Barracks installation of four, two-story buildings, about 80 meters long, set up at a right angle to the road, and one smaller building.

In the central sector of the city, about 800 meters south-southeast of the railroad station, on the west side of a road to the south.

In late 1949, the installation quartered a horse-drawn infantry unit. The 18-to 20-year-old soldiers wore red epaulets. No details were determined.

January to April 1950.

1. Barracks installation, about 400x200 meters, of three old, five-story brick buildings, about 100 meters long, and six to eight open sheds, about 30 meters long; enclosed by a thick wall, three or four meters high.

In the southeastern sector of the city, on the east side of a major street with a streetcar route, bordering on the prison to the south.

Up to April 1950, the installation was occupied by an AT unit, estimated at 1,000 men. The installation seemed to be occupied to capacity by troops, most of whom were very young men. Up to 200 men were observed practicing in the barracks yard. No small arms other than submachine guns were seen. Heavy AT guns, the number of which was estimated at several hundred, were under the sheds. The guns were never observed in use. They had split-trail gun carriages and single, rubber-tired, disc wheels. The overall length of the barrel was estimated at six meters. The barrel had a pear-shaped muzzle brake and two conical tapers in front of the shield. Its caliber was estimated at 80 mm. The overall height of the gun was about 1.3 meters.

-15-

2. Barracks installation of three red, multi-story, brick buildings, 80 to 100 meters long, and eight to ten open wooden sheds, about 40 meters long, including a large storage area; enclosed by a thick wall, about 3.5 meters high.

Bordering on the prison Tyurma I to the north.

Up to April 1950, the installation quartered a tank unit, the size of which was estimated to be at least 2,000 men. The very young soldiers wore black epauletts and tank insignia on their collar patches. The men who were observed practicing in the barracks yard carried only submachine guns. From 200 to 300 two- and three-axle trucks were stored in several lines, in the storage area bisecting the installation. Tanks of one model, an unknown number of which was covered with canvas, were stored in the open sheds. They had relatively small bogie wheels; no track-supporting rollers were recollected. Source was sure that the nose of the tanks was not three-edged. Seen from above, the turret seemed to be elliptical, with rounded off edges. There was no commander's cupola. The gun mounted a barrel of a caliber less than 100 mm, which had a pear-shaped muzzle brake and projected far beyond the nose. The rear mounted roll-shaped fuel drums.

-16-

3. Barracks installation of three large, five-story, brick buildings, about 70 meters long.

South of the city, about 1,000 meters southeast of the automobile factory, near a power plant.

The installation was generally referred to as the Signal Barracks by the PWs. A steel tower, about 100 meters high, whose upper half mounted obstruction lights, was set up at a distance of 200 to 300 meters from the installation.

Krasnyy  
Luch  
(N48-08,  
E38-56).

Up to  
November  
1949.

1. Barracks installation of one multi-story building, about 100 meters long, with two side-wings, about 70 meters long, and several small buildings; enclosed by a barbed wire fence.

In the central sector of the city, about 1,000 meters southeast of the railroad station.

Up to November 1949, the installation quartered an infantry unit of at least 500 men. Three units of company size were frequently observed. The men wore red epaulets mounting number 416. They were equipped with rifles, submachine guns and light machine guns.

2. Barracks installation of a headquarters building, about 50 meters long, a mess building of the same length, a three-story barracks, 80 meters long, and another barracks about 120 meters long; enclosed by a barbed wire fence.

About 1,000 meters north-east of the railroad station on a hill; about 1,000 meters south-west of a cemetery.

This installation also quartered a unit with number 416 of approximately the same size as the unit located in the installation described under Point No. 1. One colonel, two other field officers, three captains, and several lieutenants were seen in the headquarters building. The men of this unit were also equipped with rifles, submachine guns, and light machine guns.



CONFIDENTIAL

25X1A

-17-

Supply Installations in the Kiev MD

25X1X

<u>Town</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Installation</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Data on installation</u>
Kiev	December 1949.	Ordnance depot, a large, fenced-in installation, about 500x400 meters, with a number of trees.	In the south-eastern sector of the city, about 200 meters northeast of the southern freight station,	Not less than 1,000 guns, an unidentified number of which was covered with canvas, were stored in lines. Source only recollected that they differed in size and caliber. An unidentified number of soldiers was working on the guns.
	1946 to March 1949.	Motor vehicle repair shop, a fairly old installation.	In the suburb of Podal on the northern perimeter of Kiev, on the northeast side of Frunze Street.	In 1949, the shop, which formerly had the numerical designation 5 or 7, was renamed Auto Repair Zavod 12 (ARZ 12). It included an assembly shop, about 70 meters long, with a foundry equipped with three forge fires and two hardening furnaces, and a kitchen attached; a machine shop equipped with two lathes, three milling machines, and two drilling machines; one mechanical shop, about 70 meters long, to manufacture replacement parts, equipped with 20 lathes, four milling machines, three grinding machines, and two drilling machines; 1 electroshop to repair electric components; and a vulcanizing department equipped with four furnaces. Besides these buildings, an office building, the guardhouse, a tool storage shed, and a service station with underground installations were located in the area of the motor vehicle repair shop. The three-story administration building was on the opposite side of Frunze Street. The labor force of the repair shop, excluding the Soviet workers, numbered more than 100 PWs. The rate of monthly production was estimated at 50 trucks of various types.

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1A

-18-

25X1X

October  
1948.

Clothing depot.

Southwest of the main railroad station, in one of the barracks installations on the road leading to Volinskiy airfield.

In October 1948, police uniforms were stored on the fourth floor of a large building. The dark-blue blouses had red piping and red epaulets. The trousers were black. The clothing was later taken to the Justice Building.

1949 to  
March  
1950.

Ordnance depot, about 1,000x500 meters, with one small brick building and open ammunition storage sheds located in the western section.

West-southwest of the main railroad station, on the west side of the road leading to Volinskiy airfield.

a. [REDACTED] counted 150 AA guns in one line. The guns were arranged in several lines, and source estimated their number at 700. When observing the installation from a distance in March 1950, source felt that the number of the guns had increased. The guns were 70-mm to 80-mm models and had muzzle brakes. Workers, including women, of the Bolshevik Plant were trained with an unidentified number of these guns after 1700 daily.

25X1X

b. In March 1950, the number of AT guns was estimated at more than 500. The guns were of a light model of about 37 mm, were brand-new and had two wheels, a shield, and a split-trail gun carriage.

c. About 100 short-barreled guns of about 150 mm caliber with split-trail gun carriages and two-part shields were also stored in the depot. The wheels had solid rubber tires. Vertical cylinders were installed on either side of the barrel.

d. About 30 short-barreled guns of about 300 mm caliber, without muzzle brakes, were also observed. They were moved in two loads. Not

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1A

-19-

less than 50 prime movers were seen near the guns.

e.. Very large quantities of ammunition, partly unpacked, were stored in the western sector of the installation. The bulk was AT and AA gun ammunition. Source was sure that ammunition for the other gun models was also stored there. Very large boxes were believed to contain shells for the heaviest guns. Source was unable to estimate the quantities of ammunition stored. Source believed the guns had self-propelled carriages.

25X1X

Voroshilov-grad  
(N48-33, E39-19).

Up to November 1949.

Tank and ordnance park, about 1,000x800 meters; enclosed by several wire fences; equipped with numerous wooden poles mounting searchlights.

Several kilometers west of the city, near the junction of the Voroshilov-grad-Lissichansk (N48-55, E38-25) roads.

The park was referred to, by an MVD officer, as an army depot, which was allegedly controlled by an agency in Kharkov. The soldiers employed at the depot wore red-bordered, black epaulets with tank and artillery insignia. They seemed to do checkup and repair work. From 25 to 30 ambulances were on blocks in the open, on the round square at the entrance. An unidentified number of tanks was stored in ten open storage halls, about 50x20 meters, with concrete floors and gabled roofs. Rocket launchers (possibly with 34 barrels), mounted on three-axle trucks, with small trailers, were stored in nine open storage halls, about 100 by 50 meters. The number of the rocket launchers was not specified. Ten more open storage halls, about 100x50 meters, contained guns and prime movers. The guns had noticeably long barrels, and wheels painted white. Three very large, closed, wooden, storage halls serving undetermined purposes were located in another section of the depot. An unidentified number of trucks and prime movers was in front of these buildings. Soldiers wearing fatigue uniforms were working on the motor vehicles.

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